

Japan Hopes to End Friction in East at Parley

Accepts Harding Invitation Without Restrictions and Would Remove Causes of All Misunderstandings

Eager for World Peace

Note Deplores Heavy Burden Placed on Nations in Maintaining Armaments

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Without imposing any restrictions on the subjects to be discussed at the disarmament and Far Eastern conference to be held here November 11, the Japanese government today formally accepted the invitation of President Harding in a communication cabled to the State Department by American Chargé d'Affaires Bell from Tokio.

The acceptance, which was signed by Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Uchida, is the third formal acceptance to be received by this government, which also has received from Paris assurance that Prime Minister Briand will attend. This is accepted as the formal reply of the French government. China and Great Britain were the other nations replying, leaving only Italy to forward its response.

For Peace on Permanent Basis
The Japanese reply expresses the hearty and appreciative acceptance of the President's invitation, and its gratification in participating in the conference, the objects of which will be to remove the causes of misunderstanding which may exist. Touching on the discussion of Far Eastern questions, Baron Uchida says that "my government would emphasize the premisses vital to the peace of the world in the preservation of the peace of the Pacific and the Far East," and she finds it "accords entirely with her own desire to reach in conference a measure of understanding which will insure peace being placed once for all upon a permanent basis in these regions."

The text of the note follows:
"The communicating to you for transmission to the President the hearty and appreciative acceptance of this invitation by the Japanese Government, I would ask you to be good enough in the place to say to Mr. Harding with what pleasure the government sees him take the initiative in this all important matter; his great office, the Pacific traditions of your republic, and his own high personal qualifications which make him with a personal appropriateness which must be universally felt and recognized."

Solicitors for World Peace
"The people of the world have long been a chronic object of solicitude to the Japanese Government and people. That attitude has not remained a platonic policy—it has been followed out in action. It resulted naturally from this attitude toward the world problems that government and people alike should welcome the idea of the limitation of armaments and the removal of the menacing burden on industry and cultural development which swollen and competitive armament creates."

"This government is also completely sympathetic to the valuable suggestion advanced in your note, that it may be desirable that the use of novel agencies of warfare should be controlled."

"The discussion and removal of any causes of misunderstanding which may exist, and the arrival at an eventual agreement with regard to general principles and their application which will ensure friendship and good mutual understanding between the nations are regarded as of great value and importance. My government would emphasize the prominently vital interest which Japan has in the preservation of the peace of the Pacific and the Far East. She has devoted the utmost efforts toward securing its permanence and its maintenance must well be to her a matter of prime concern. She, therefore, finds it most desirable to meet her in most desires, to reach in conference a measure of understanding which shall ensure peace being placed once for all upon a permanent basis in these regions. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, in Japan, that the conference will secure really useful results and prove a practical success."

Suggests Exchange of Views
"The Japanese government gladly concurs in the proposal of the United States that the scope of the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern problems shall be made the subject for a free exchange of views prior to the assembling of the conference. It hopes that the agenda of the conference will in this way be arranged in harmony with the suggestion made in the memorandum of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs of July 25, 1921, bearing on the same subject in order that the labors of the conference may meet speedily with the fullest measure of successful achievement."

"The undersigned cannot conclude without again expressing the thorough and hearty sympathy of the government with the thesis, so clearly and ably stated in your note, of the crushing burden of armaments which modern armaments present to civilization. No efforts can be too unremitting to reduce that menace and incumbrance. In the full consciousness of this fact, the initiative of the President of the United States is warmly welcomed and duly appreciated, and I would ask you to so assure the President."

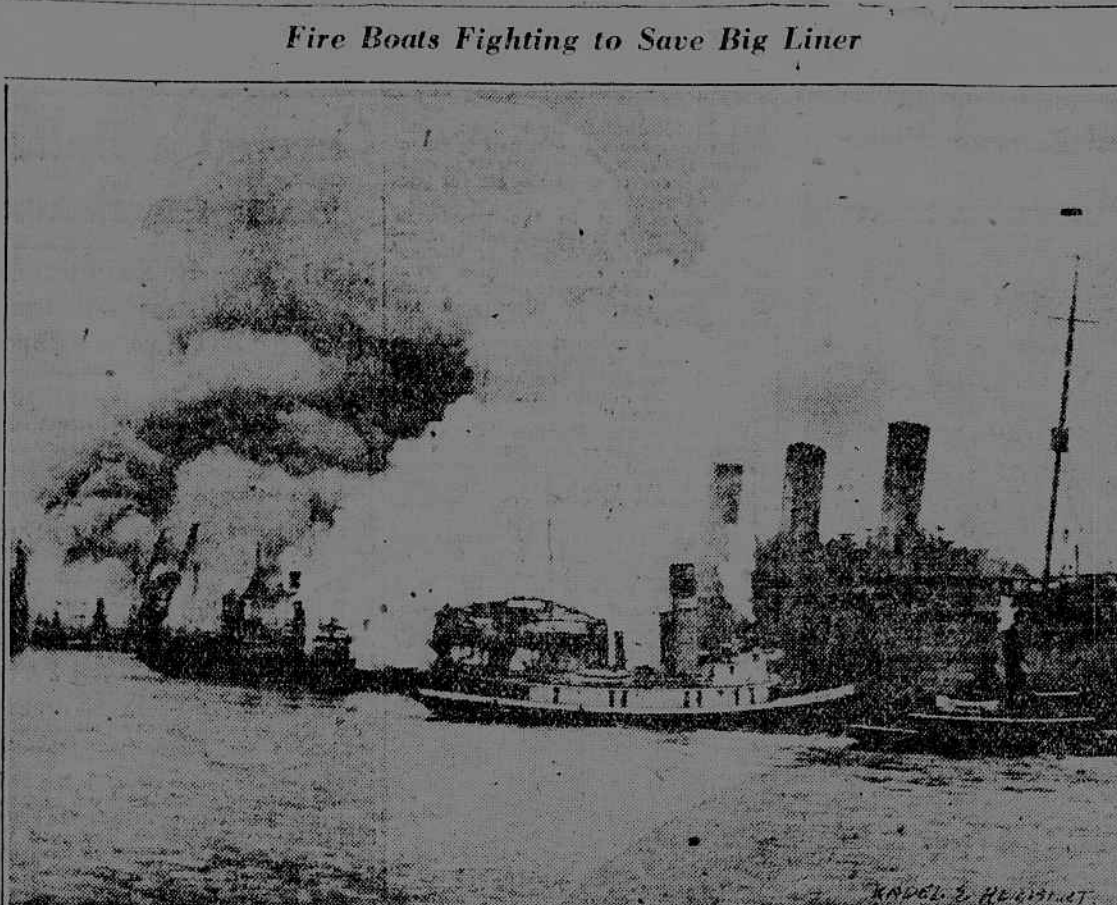
Jobless Legions Beg To Become White Wings
City Departments Overrun With Applicants; Elderly Men Offer to Clean Streets

The reports of the Municipal Civil Service Commission show the increasing number of unemployed in this city through the large number of applicants for various jobs in city departments. The headquarters of the commission are swamped every day by applicants, particularly for jobs in the Street Cleaning Department.

During the war the average number of applicants for street cleaning jobs was seven a day, but this has now jumped to more than two hundred a day. The normal average of applicants for positions as policemen and firemen is placed at four thousand, but this year it has reached 6,500.

Charles I. Stangle, secretary of the commission, stated yesterday that most of the applicants were men whose average fifty years. Most of them, he said, were men who had become victims of profiteering landlords or had been laid off by firms for economic reasons after years of faithful service. The majority of the latter, he said, were on the verge of despair.

"Many of the applicants are men of culture and refinement. Others are men with good character who are able and willing, but cannot find work. Not a few tell me they are in dire want, near to starvation."



Scene at Hoboken when flames last night destroyed two piers and damaged the steamship Leviathan.

Berlin Treaty Protects All Rights of U. S.

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been handled and the handling of the Versailles Treaty. It was pointed out that in the first place President Harding during the negotiations with Berlin constantly kept several Senators informed as to those negotiations. In the second place, the President called in the Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee before signing the treaty, and in the third place Secretary Hughes met with Republicans and Democrats of the Foreign Relations Committee also before the signing and made down the contents of the treaty.

The favorable impression made on the Foreign Relations Committee was indicated by such comments from members of that committee as the following:

Senator Lodge, chairman: "I don't think there is any possibility of objection to it. It is a fine piece of work."

Senator McCumber, Republican: "It is a very good agreement. I think it is very satisfactory."

Senator Moses, Republican: "The President's statement that it was cordially received certainly does not overstate my impression with reference to it."

Senator New, Republican: "I entirely approve of it."

Senator McCormick, Republican: "I think it will be promptly ratified."

Senator Brandegee, Republican: "I think it is a happy solution of the entire situation in which we were left by the abortive attempt of the former Administration to negotiate a proper treaty of peace. It adequately protects every interest of the United States. I think it will be ratified within a reasonable time."

Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, former chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and Wilson Administration leader in the fight for the Versailles Treaty, said: "I think very favorably of what I hear of the treaty. I don't see any reason why it should not be ratified."

Senator Pomeroy, Democrat, said he wanted to examine it further before committing himself, but indicated he was well disposed toward it.

Senator Swanson, though it is understood he is well inclined toward the treaty, did not desire to make a statement at this time.

Senator Borah desired opportunity to examine the treaty with care before making a statement.

It was predicted by one prominent Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee that the treaty would get the support of all Republicans, with possibly one or two exceptions, and two-thirds of the Democrats.

One of the possibilities in the matter is that a few of the irreconcilables who are strongly against the Versailles treaty will see in the treaty something that commits this nation directly or indirectly to the Versailles agreement. If that proves to be the case there may be opposition, but it will not be strong.

Another possibility is that there will be a strenuous objection from Democrats, advocates of the League of Nations. However, the statement of Senator Hitchcock is regarded as very significant and as indicating that a part of the Democrats who were most earnest for the League will vote for the treaty.

Senator Hitchcock's view is that the German treaty is based on the peace resolution and that the peace resolution is based on the Versailles Treaty. It is doubtful for that reason he expects to support it. But it is possible this will alienate a small group of Senators. There is much uncertainty as to what position Senators Borah and Johnson will finally take.

Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, prominent Democrat of the Foreign Relations Committee, did not make a public statement about the treaty, but it was said he told Secretary Hughes he thought he would support it.

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began to gain Captain H. S. Wilbur, officer of the day, turned out the entire army personnel of several hundred men. Detachments of soldiers assisted in fighting the fire while others aided in the removal of bodies from Pier 4. At night it was announced that 1,000 troops were being held at Governors Island for immediate transfer if they became necessary to maintain order, but no police request for assistance was received.

Shortly before 10 o'clock the roof of Pier 6 fell in with a crash that shot showers of sparks hundreds of feet in the air. During the time in which the pier had been ablaze troops and firemen had removed much property of value, but a large amount of valuable material had to be abandoned. When the crash came it was at first reported that five men of Engine Company 11 had been caught. This rumor proved to be unfounded.

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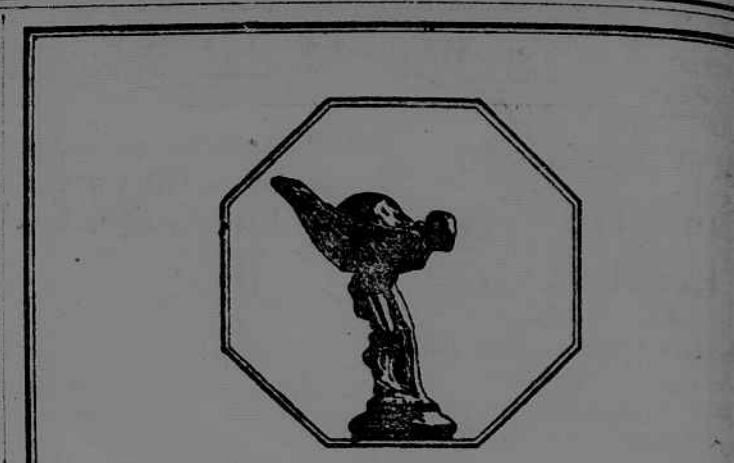
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All Relief Boards Agree to Act Under Hoover's Direction

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—American resources for feeding the children of Soviet Russia were combined to-day at a meeting with Secretary Hoover of the charitable organizations composing the European relief council. The agreement between the American Relief Administration and the Soviet authorities at Riga was accepted by the council and it was arranged that all the associations should cooperate under the Relief Administration in the distribution of supplies.

The American Friends Service Committee, however, which is already at work in Russia, is to have a definite distribution district assigned to it and will retain its identity, but always under the supervision of the Relief Administration. In the collection of funds for financing the relief work it was decided that each association should be guided individually by its own views.

Announcement that \$500,000 had been placed at the immediate disposal of the relief administration was made after the meeting by Felix M. Warburg, of New York, on behalf of the Jewish joint distribution committee. "The Riga agreement," Mr. Warburg said, "is an admirable means of accomplishing distribution equitably, and without regard to race or creed."

RIGA, Aug. 24 (By The Associated Press).—Some fifty Americans were in a sort of concentration camp in Moscow awaiting action on their application for permission to leave Russia when D. Senna, an American seaman who arrived in Riga to-day, left the Soviet capital last week. Senna told Captain Evan Young, American Commissioner in the Baltic States, who is in Riga.

Senna said that he was formerly in the United States Navy, but later had served in the merchant marine. He left a freighter at Danzig three months ago and went to Russia out of curiosity. When he arrived he was arrested for entering the country without permission. But was released under the recent arrangement permitting Americans to leave Russia.

Representatives of the American relief administration entering Russia will be permitted to carry American passports with them, according to advice received here from the State Department at Washington.

he Rosta Agency, the Bolshevik official news disseminator, announced that a total of 78,011 cases of cholera have been registered in Russia during this year. The report covers the period up to August 10.

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Ostrich Feather Fans, Formerly to \$75... at \$20

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